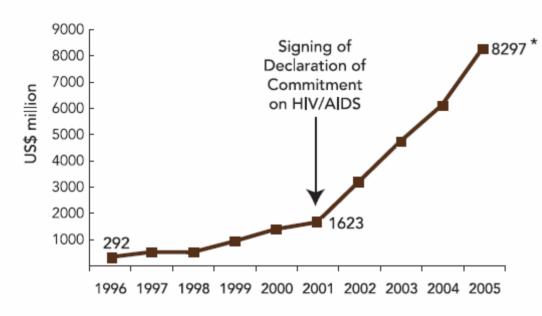
DREAM, an Africa-oriented model: a bridge from relief to development

Leonardo Palombi and Maria Cristina Marazzi



FIGURE 3.8 Estimated total annual resources available for AIDS, 1996–2005



Data include:

- International donors, domestic spending (including public spending and out-ofpocket expenditures)
- International Foundations and Global Fund included from 2003 onwards, PEPFAR included from 2004 onwards

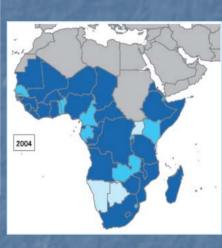
*Projections based on previous pledges and commitments (range of the estimation: US\$ 7.5 to US\$ 8.5 billion).

People in sub-Saharan Africa on antiretroviral treatment

as percentage of those in need, 2002-2005







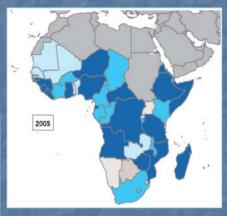




FIGURE 2.3	Regional HIV and AIDS statistics and features, 2003 and 2005			
Country	Adults (15+) and children living with HIV	Adults (15+) and children newly infected with HIV	Adult (15-49) prevalence (%)	Adult (15+) and child deaths due to AIDS
Sub-Saharan Africa				
2005	24.5 million	2.7 million	6.1	2.0 million
	[21.6-27.4 million]	[2.3–3.1 million]	[5.4-6.8]	[1.7-2.3 million]
2003	23.5 million	2.6 million	6.2	1.9 million
	[20.8-26.3 million]	[2.3-3.0 million]	[5.5-7.0]	[1.7-2.3 million]

Are optimal standards of care unsustainable?

AIDS: Volume 19(5) 25 March 2005 p 536-537

HIV/AIDS in Africa: treatment as a right and strategies for fair implementation. False assumptions on the basis of a minimalistic approach

Palombi, Leonardo^a; Perno, Carlo Federico^a; Marazzi, Maria Cristina^b

^aDREAM Program, University 'Tor Vergata', Rome, Italy

^bDREAM Program, University LUMSA, Rome, Italy.

DREAM Framework

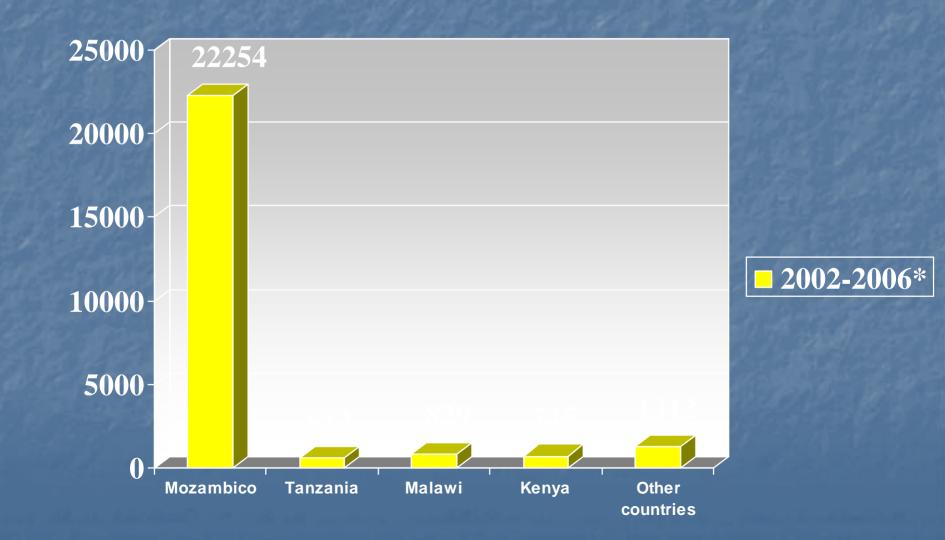
- Nationwide Public Health program encouraging cooperation with faithbased NGOs and local NGOs
- Full package of care, free of charge:
 - Educational and social support
 - VCT
 - HAART (from late Feb 2002)
 - treatment of OI, STI, Malaria
 - nutritional evaluation & supplementation
 - Mother & Child Prevention & Care (MCPC)
 - Overall Informatics Management
- run by Community of Sant' Egidio, comprehensive agreement with Ministry of Health
- Training courses locally and internationally for M.D.s, technicians, biologists, nurses, social workers, activists

Implementation DREAM plan

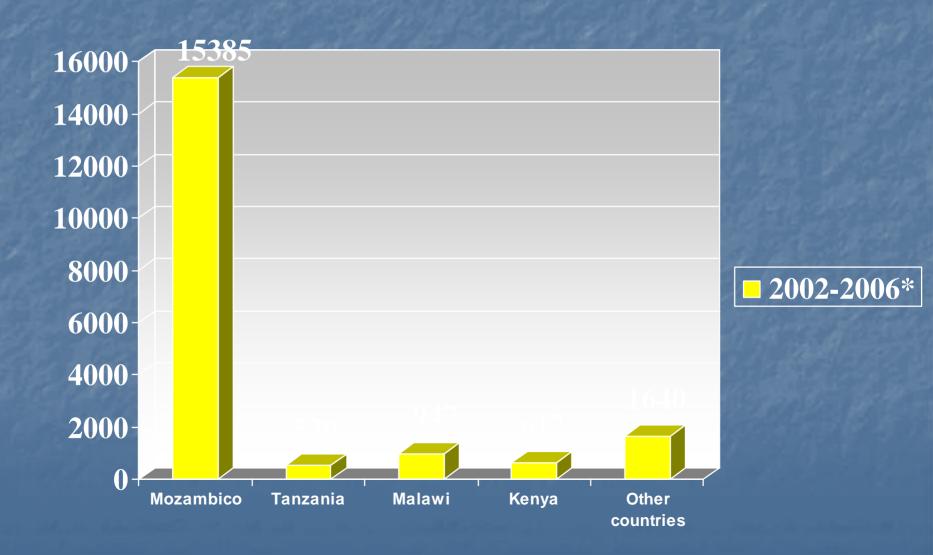


- DREAM a livello paese
- Paesi in cui DREAM è già attivo
- Di prossima attivazione
- In fase di negoziazione

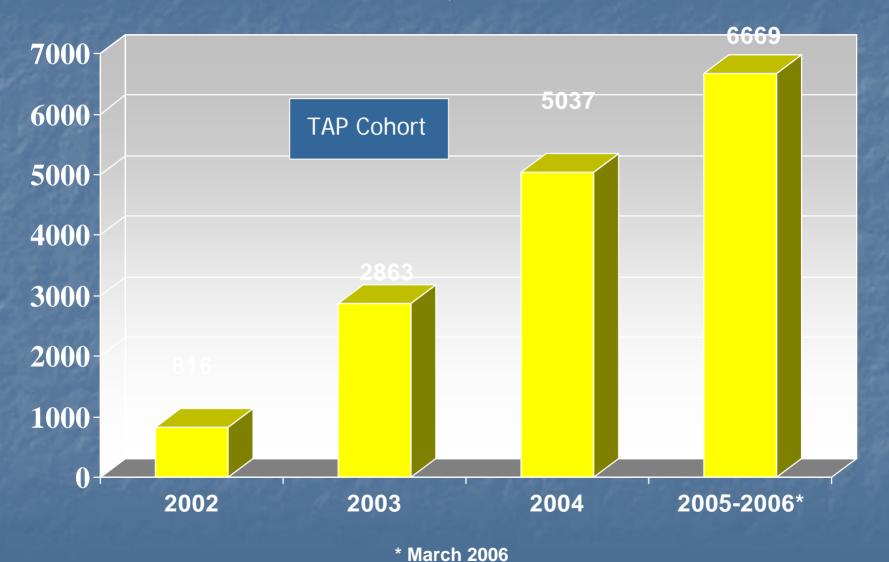
Patients cared: 2002-2006*
(Counselling, Test, health education, nutritional assessment)
Total: 25752



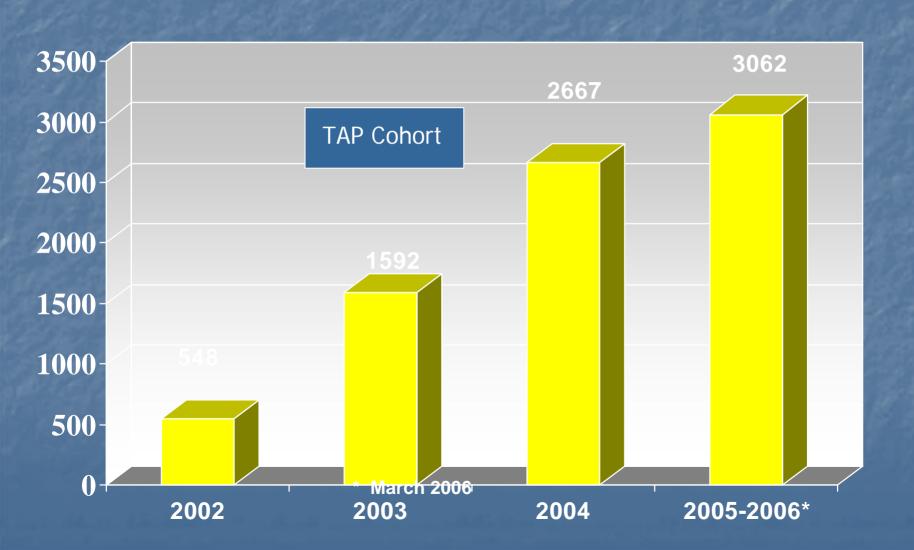
Patients under treatment 31/03/2006 TOTAL 19.114



Enrolled patients by year in Mozambique Total: 15,385



Patients received HAART in Mozambique by year TOTAL 7,869

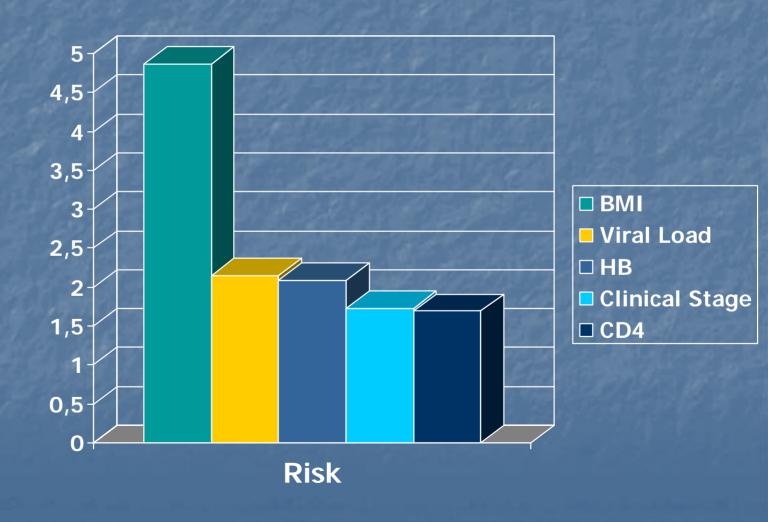


The African patient profile

- Malnourishment
- •**TB**
- •Malaria
- Anemia
- Parasitosis
- Poverty
- Poor access to health centers
- ·HIV Clade C



Cox Proportional Risk Analysis



Achieving Adherence

Health Education Research Advance Access published June 9, 2005

HEALTH EDUCATION RESEARCH

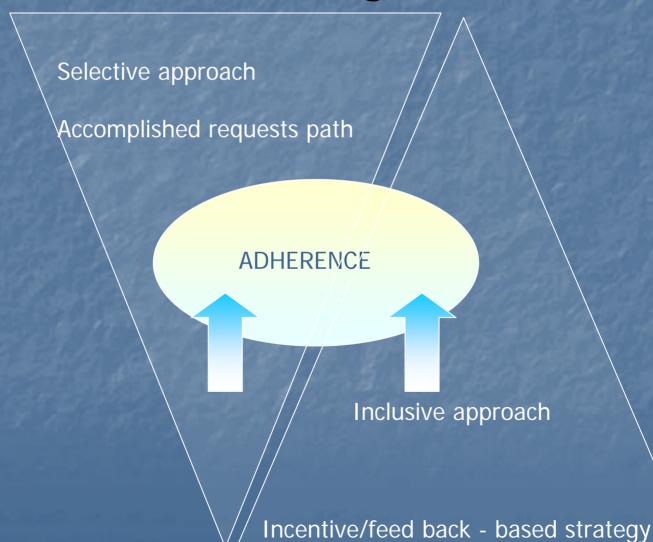
Theory & Practice Pages 9

Improving adherence to highly active anti-retroviral therapy in Africa: the DREAM programme in Mozambique

M. C. Marazzi¹, M. Bartolo², L. Emberti Gialloreti³, P. Germano², G. Guidotti⁴, G. Liotta³, M. Magnano San Lio^{2,8}, S. Mancinelli³, M. A. Modolo⁵, P. Narciso⁶, C. F. Perno⁷, P. Scarcella³, G. Tintisona² and L. Palombi³

Achieving Adherence

Achieving Adherence: 2 different strategies



Incentive - based approach

Pros

- Low rates of refusal
- Low rates of lost to follow-up
- Patient involved in the care process
- Self-promoting process
- Holistic approach
- Learning and peer education

Cons

- Potential failure candidate patients enrolled
- High level human resources requested
- High level laboratory resource requested

Achieving Adherence: Incentive-based elements

Predisposing Cultural Factors

- Increasing patient knowledge about the disease and treatment
- Health alphabetization

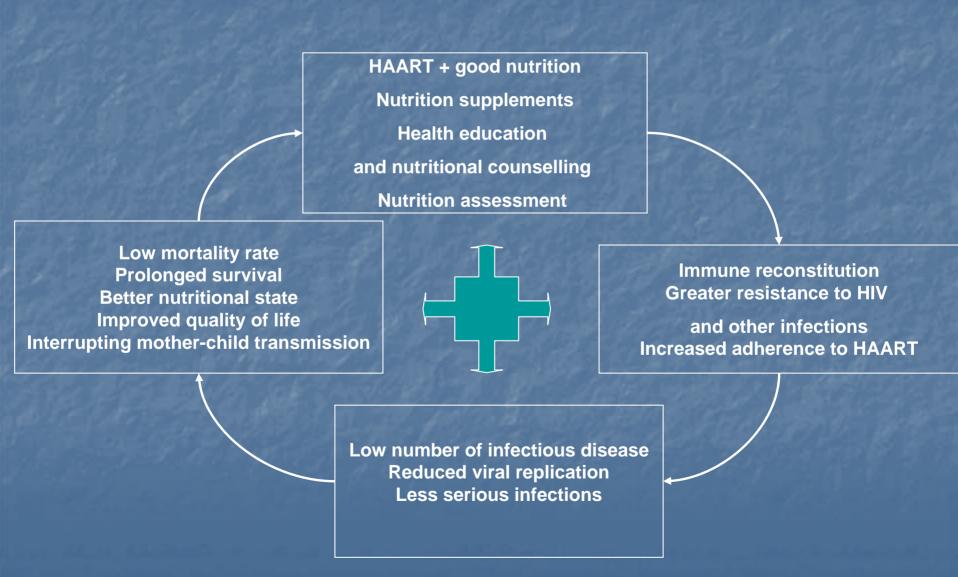
Enabling – Organizational Factors

- Free access to HAART and to OI treatment
- Nutritional Evaluation & Supplementation

Reinforcing – Participative Factors

- Employment of activists in the programme
- Person-centred care
- Community approach
- Home care for those in need and children

The Virtuous cycle to fight HIV and Malnutrition



Health education 30,0000 families received an health education



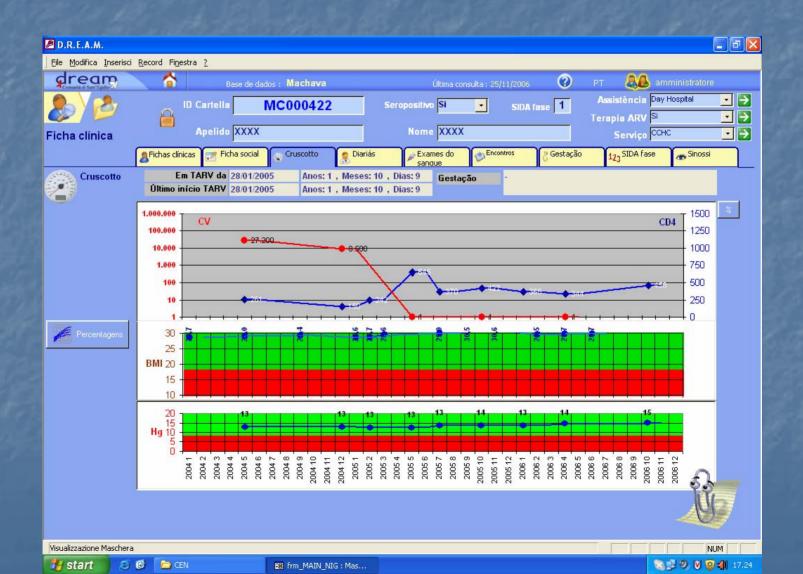
Involving patients in the care process: "Mulheres para o dream"



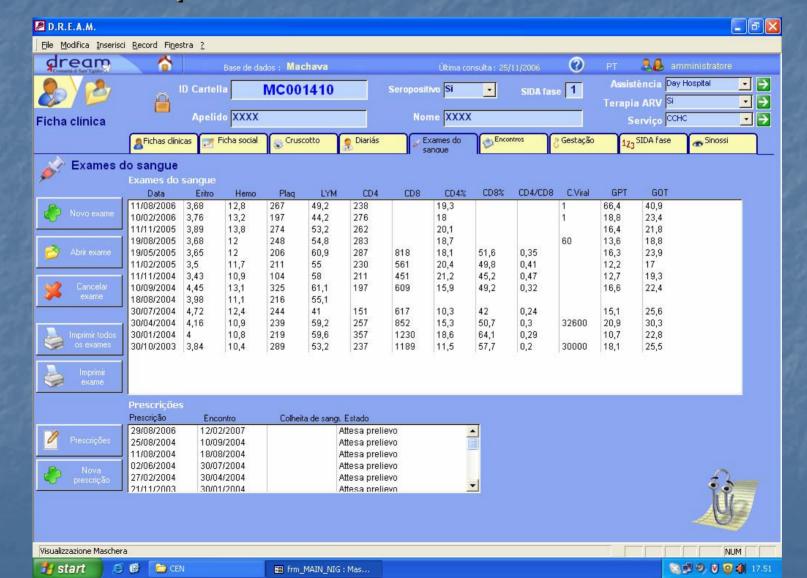
Achieving Adherence: Feed-back components

- Viral load CD4 cell count routine evaluation
- Clinical parameters routine evaluation to minimize toxicity
- Systematic clinical and health status markers evaluation
- Computerized management of the appointments
- Routine administered drug consumption questionnaire
- Patient retrieval system & social support

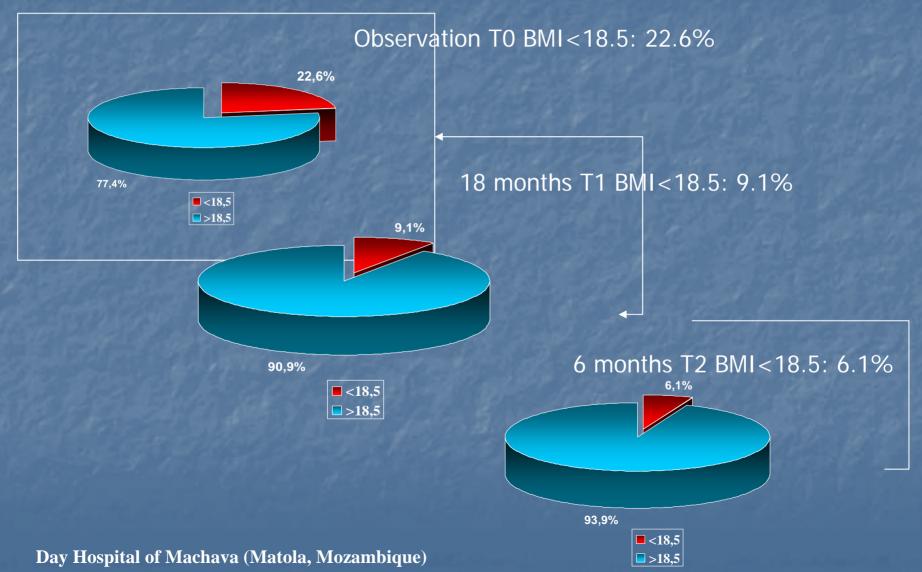
Viral load – CD4 cell count routine evaluation



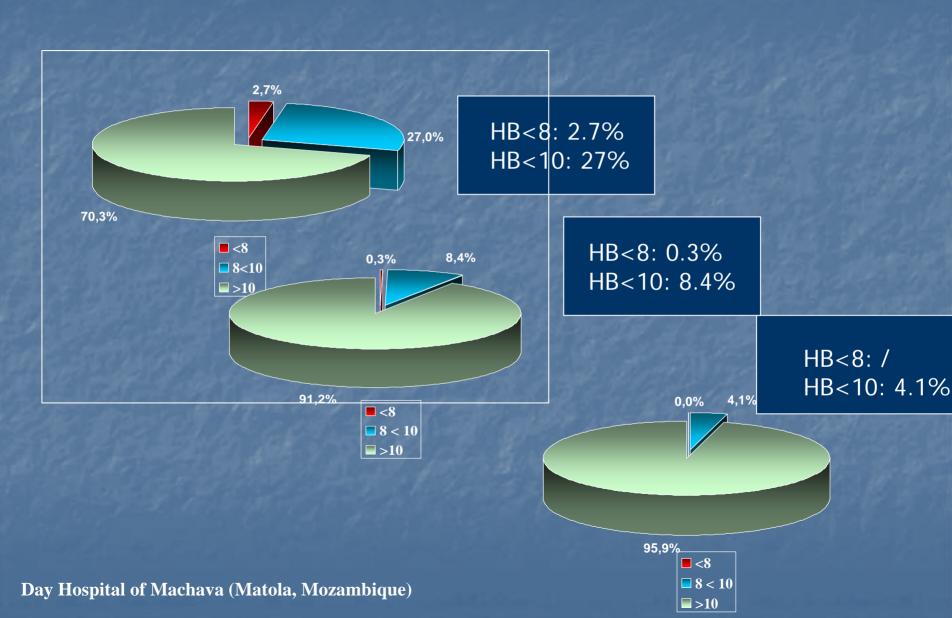
Clinical parameters routine evaluation



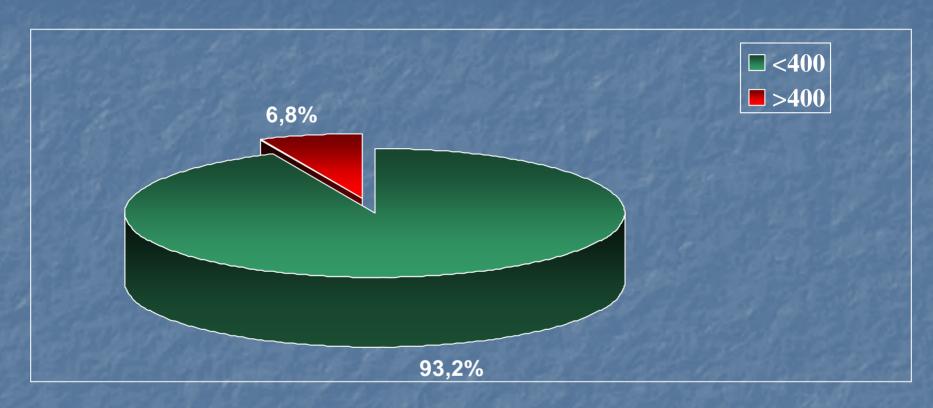
BMI distribution patterns in 296 patients along 24 months



Hb levels in the same cohort

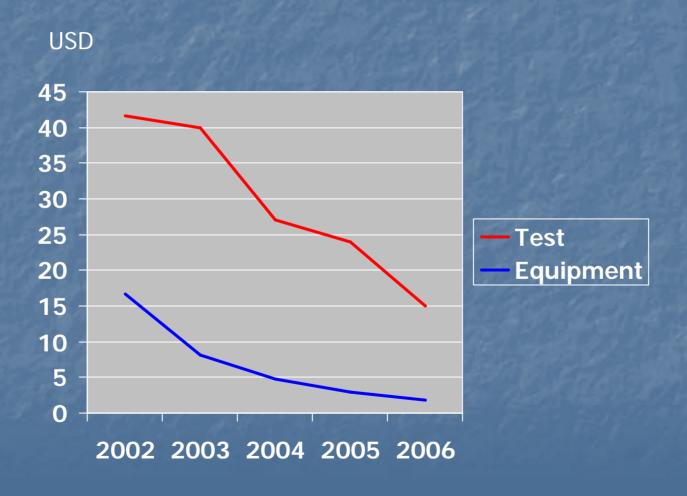


Viral load at the final observation



< 400 copies/ml	>400 copies/ml	
276	20	

Cost of Viral Load (b-DNA) unit analysis by year



Involving patients in the care process....



Mulheres para o dream



Major limitations of an exclusively preventive approach - MTCT

- High refusal and drop out rates
- Severe limitations resulting from low access rate to health centers
- Unsafe breastfeeding
- Increased number of viral resistance mutations
- No protection for mothers



Resistances

42 unselected women that completed the protocol were assessed for genotypic resistance, in a time period of between 2-6 months after therapy was interrupted:

All carried a subtype C strain (more prone to resistance to Nevirapine compared to subtype A and B)

37 (88.1%) showed no mutations associated with resistance

5 (11.9%) carried mutations associated with resistance to Nevirapine

3: K103N

2: G190S

Resistance to 3TC and AZT-D4T was not detectable

Distribution by HAART line

First line: 4,855 (87,08%)

First line Tox.mod: 316 (5,66%)

Second line: 405 (7,26%)

 92,74% of patients are still in first line with a median time of more than 2 years

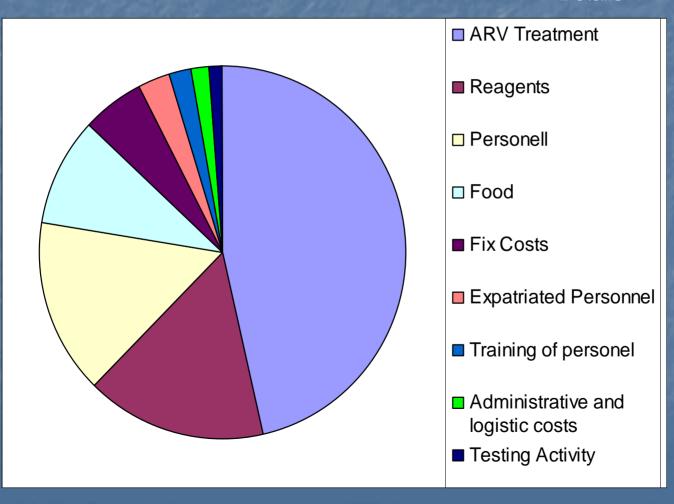
DREAM costs

Results:

- >Total program: 4,350,000 USD
- ➤ Cost per patient per year: **540 USD**

DREAM costs

Details



4 pillars to bridge relief to development

- •A developed system to monitor adherence and the patient's immunological and virological state
- •A complex and capillary system of health education, of patient involvement in the treatment process, of formation and refresher courses for personnel
- •Widespread use of antiretroviral treatment for the purpose of prevention, with special attention paid to vertical transmission and protecting the HIV-negative partner in discordant couples
- •A new generation of health centres equipped with the necessary human resources, communication and coordination technologies and the ability to mobilize.

The new building:

A system of care that is more geared for the African environment and conditions, well able to offer all patients more suitable treatment

A system based on equity and sustainability that strives for prevention and treatment